BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City of State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, 1864. NO. 84.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Feb. 16.—Both Houses have passed the tax, currency and military bills, and they now await the President's signature. The injunction of secrecy has been removed. The currency bill provides that holders of non-interest bearing notes over five dollars are allowed till the first of April east of the Mississippi, and till the first of July west of the Mississippi, to fund in twenty year bonds at four per cent. All notes not funded or paid to the Government in taxes or dues within that time, are taxed thirty-three and a third per cent and fundable till the first of January next, after which they are to be taxed one hundred per cent; hundred dollar notes not presented within time shall be no longer receivable for public dues, and taxed ten per cent per month in addition to thirty-three and a third per cent.

The present issue of notes shall continue till the 1st of April, after which the new issue is authorized to be kept within reasonable limits. Six per cent. bonds, to the amount of five hundred millions, may be issued and sold to raise money to meet the expenses of the government. All duties on imposts shall be paid in specie, sterling exchange or coupons. These bonds and all import and export duties are specially pledged to pay interest on these bonds.

The tax bill levies five per cent. on all real, personal and mixed property, stocks, bank bills and solvent credits; twenty per cent. on incomes, profits, &c.

The Military Bill declares all between 17 and 50 in the service during the war; all between 18 and 45 now in service to be retained under existing organization and officers; all between 17 and 18 and 45 and 50 to be enrolled for State defence. Provost, Hospital, and Conscript guard duty to be performed by men between 18 and 45 unfit for the field. Exempts all unfit for the field, members and officers of Congress, State Legislatures and other Confederate and State officer; preachers regularly employed; one editor to each newspaper now published, and such employees as are indispensable; one apothecary to each drug store doing business on the 10th of October, 1862; physicians over thirty, who have been seven years in practice; President's and teachers of colleges and schools who have twenty students; one person on a farm of fifteen field hands, said persons to give bond and security that they will deliver to government one hundred pounds of bacon and beef for every hand and sell all surplus at schedule rates; officers of railroads as heretofore reported, and the President and Secretary of War are authorized to grant exemptions as heretofore reported.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 16.—It is not true that the enemy are falling back. He continues to occupy the same line as before the move Sunday week

Gilmer's and Blackford's cavalry threw a train of cars off the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 6 miles above Harper's Ferry, Thursday last capturing and paroling fifty Federal officers and soldiers and getting some booty.

Re-enlistments are going on in every part of the army.

Movements of War Vessels.

PASCAGOULA, Feb. 15.—Three gunboats and five schooners are in sight between Horn and Petit Boy's Islands and two side-wheel steamers, two gunboats and one sailing vessel are behind the former.

(SECOND DESPATCH.)

PASCAGOULA, Feb. 15.—All the fleet, including the flagship, have gone eastward through the Sound, in the direction of Grant's Pass. Four more gunboats and a brig have just appeared, standing in the same course.

From Mississippi—Evacuation of Meridian.

MOBILE, Feb. 15.—Meridian was evacuated yesterday. All the government property was saved.

Advices from Enterprise to-day states that the enemy have not appeared there.

Capt. Adair of Forrest's staff has arrived here. He left Forrest at Oxford, on the 9th, confronting a column of infantry, six thousand strong, from Memphis, via Hernando, and twelve regiments of cavalry via Collierysville.

Advices from Lee, report that Sherman, with 32,000 men in all, is marching in close order Lee's cavalry is hovering on his flanks and picking up stragglers.

Prisoners report that Sherman left the Big Black with twenty days cooked rations.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MOBILE, Feb. 15.—Gov. Watts this morning issued a proclamation to the citizens of Mobile stating that the city was about to be attacked and exhorting non-combatants to leave.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 16.—Northern papers state that the 11th and 14th Connecticut regiments lost 113 killed in the affair on the Rapidan.

Four hundred rebel officers, including Jeff. Thompson and Capt. Breckenridge, have been transferred from Johnston's Island to Baltimore.

Gold on the 10th 159.

WHO CAN SUBJUGATE US.—Thinking men of our time seldom or never permit their minds even to suggest the possibility of our subjugation by the enemy. It is so much against reason, experience and history that any power, even more formidable that the now United States, could subjugate a people having such a vast extente of territory—so much of surplus labor without the circle of her fighting population; and, above all, a people whose entire arms-bearing population are veterans of an hundred battles. With this view of the question, there is no apprehension of our ever being subjugated by the enemy. But we have an enemy of a more dangerous character, an enemy who professes to be a friend, and who will boast of the self-sacrificing patriotism of our soldiers, of the impossibility of our ever being conquered while we have such brave men in the field. We have among us such friends, (H— save the mark) who do all this—who will talk loudly of "traitors in the State"—"ought to be hanged, wonder they ain't;" and yet these very men, with their cribs full of corn, their smoke-house graoing with meat, well stored and packed; not for this year alone, but for years to come, who have refused, and from day to day refuse—not merely to give, but to sell at all to the suffe ing wives and children of the gallant soldier, whose deeds of daring he would fain borrow lustre from, to cover his guilty conscience from the gaze of a wronged and indignant country. There are such men not a hundred miles hence; and it is these we have to fear—it is by them we are to suffer subjugation, if at all. They are men, too, who have a greater interest in the success of our cause, pecuniarily, than most of their neighbors. They raise a surplus—they have plenty to sell, but "they do not want to sell, might not make enough next year"—"Don't know what the currency will be worth"—with a thousand other excuses of a like nature.

This class of people are doing us more injury than all the traitors they profess to condemn—more than Lincoln is capable of doing—and if ever we be subjugated, it will be by and through their conduct.—*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

NORTHERN NEWS.

The New York *Herald* of the 9th, received at Richmond, gives the following items of Northern news:

Gold on the 8th sold in New York at 159¼ to 159½. Exchange 174½. The *Herald* says:

The stock gambler's extra, which purported to have been issued from this office, containing a despatch from Gen. Banks, announcing the taking of Mobile, had an effect on the price of gold this morning to the extent of one per cent; but the swindle soon became known, and the opening rates were re-established.

Sumner, Reverdy Johnson and others, says the New York *Herald*, are now moving for an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting slavery everywhere.

DESTRUCTION OF A NEWSPAPER OFFICE BY SOLDIERS.

Burlington, Iowa, Feb 8, 1864.—The *Constitution and Union* newspaper office, at Fairfield, Iowa, edited by Dave Sheward, was visited by Company E, of the Second Iowa Volunteers to-day, and the type and paper were thrown out of the window and the subscription books were destroyed.

ATTACK BY GUERILLAS.

The steamer Wm. Wallace, with the 21st Missouri regiment on board, while passing Island No. 71, on the 28th ult., was fired upon by guerrillas from the Mississippi shore. Nearly one hundred shots were fired during ten minutes. Thomas Ryan, Serg't of Company D, was killed, and two privates wounded, who have since died, and four others were severely wounded.

The steamer Arago, lying in Old river, was also fired into on the 27th ult. Three hundred shots struck her, but no one was hurt.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The railroad depot at Chattanooga, containing quartermasters' stores, was burned on Saturday.—Loss $100,000.

AFFAIRS ON THE RAPIDAN.

The *Herald* contains an account of Meade's late movement on the Rapidan. It styles it, in its heading, "The Late Reconnoissance," "The Union Loss Heavy," &c. We copy the following:

The Army of the Potomac, Feb. 7.—Evening.—The army having returned to its old quarters, it is not improper to say that it not only went out in light marching order, but carried its three days' rations in haversacks. It was unencumbered with other trains than ambulances and pontoons.

The wounded of the Second corps have all been sent down by railroad, and will arrive at Washington early in the morning.

Army of the Potomac, Feb. 8.—Wm. E. Ormsby, the private of the Second Massachusetts cavalry, who deserted on January 24, and was captured while leading a band of guerrillas, was shot yesterday noon at Fairfax, in accordance with the sentence of a drumhead court-martial.

Thirty-nine prisoners, captured in the recent movement across the Rapidan, were sent to Washington to-day.

The advance of the late crossing at Morton's Ford was made by 100 men of the 126th New York Volunteers, under Lt. Col. Baird, and the 39th New York (Garibaldi Guard). Gen. Hays, division commander, forded the river on foot, accompanied by Gen. Owen, brigade commander. The crossing was effected by fording waist deep, under the cheering excitement of picket firing from the approaching banks; but about 25 of the rebels, including three officers, flanked by our rapidly moving forces, surrendered and were sent across the river. Our skirmishers steadily advanced, and gallantly forced the rebel skirmish line back to the protection of their works. Our position, the line constantly wavering as it swayed forward and backward, delivering and receiving a heavy and galling fire, was maintained until dark. At that period two regiments came up to their support, shortly after which Col Baird reported to Gen. Owen that the 55 rounds of ammunition had been exhausted by his command. He was then ordered to withdraw his skirmishers to the rear of the line of battle. About 10 o'clock the entire command recrossed the Rapidan. The loss of the 126th was 25 men.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Parties coming from the front represent that we experienced considerable loss on the return of our troops from the late demonstration.

It is stated that some of our pontoons were lost at the Rapidan, whereby the enemy was enabled to pick up some of our men who had not recrossed.

Parties arriving from the front this forenoon state that when our troops pushed across at Germana Ford, they found the rebel rifle pits in that immediate vicinity occupied by but twenty-five pickets, who threw down their arms and surrendered, stating that there was no rebel force within ten miles of their position.

Immediately thereafter our forces pushed ahead in the direction of Orange Court-House, but had hardly proceeded two miles before they were opened upon.

Attacking the rebel force working and supporting the battery, we drove them from their position with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners; our loss in the affair being thirty-five.

The mass of our infantry then recrossed the Rapidan.

MARRYING A NEGRO IN VICKSBURG.—The doctrine of negro equality, so liberally advocated by the Northern Abolitionists, is bearing its legitimate fruits in practice, and the negro worshippers have now the grim satisfaction of knowing their labors have not been in vain. As an evidence of this fact, says the Meridian *Clarion*, we will state that a white woman imported from Yankeedom to educate Sambo was recently united in matrimony to a big wooly headed negro fellow whom she had been teaching at one of the negro schools in Vicksburg. As the Abolitionists have sown they shall reap.

Some of our sanguine friends are predicting the success of the Peace party in the Presidential election at the North, next fall. Lincoln has the army and the treasury and with them he will carry the election. Mark our prediction.

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse and House Girl. None but an active, intelligent girl will answer. Apply at

Jan 6-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Feb. 13.

APPLES—Green	$25@30
" Dried	$25
BACON—Hog round	$3 50
BEEF	$1 25
BEESWAX	$3
BEANS	$25
BUTTER	$4 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$4
" Wax—By the box	$4
" Adamantine	$6
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$70@80
CHICKENS	$2 50
COFFEE	$12@16
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$1 75
FLOUR—	$130
" Superfine	$100
" Fine	$80
FODDER—per hundred	$9@12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAX-SEED	$8
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$7
LARD	$3 00
MOLASSES	$15@20
MEAL	$18
NAILS—Scarce	$2 50
OATS—Per hundred	$7
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	$275 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$10
" Irish	$8
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$18
" White Table	$22
RAGS	25c
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$6 00
" Coffee	$10
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 50
WHEAT	$15

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, February 9.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily, and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$2 50@2 75
BEEF, retail	$1 25
BEESWAX	$2 75
BUTTER	$4@4 50
CORN	$16
COTTON	$1@1 25
COTTON YARNS	$12@35 00
COFFEE	$11@12 50
EGGS	$1 50@1 75
FLOUR	$125@140
IRON, Swede	$3@4 00
LEATHER	$15@20 00
LARD	$2 25@2 50
NAILS	$3@4 00
PORK	$2 50
PEAS	$16
RYE	$16
SUGAR	$4 50
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$2@2 50
SHEETING, 4 4	$1 40@3 50
SALT	$22 50
TALLOW	$3

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

20 BUNCHES OF COTTON YARNS, NO'S FROM 9 to 12. Address "H," Progress Office.

Feb 15 3t*

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE A SPLENDID BRICK DWELLing House and a 2 acre Lot and out buildings.

—ALSO—

three-fourths of a Store, all in the town of Murfreesboro, N. C., and 100 acres of land about 1 mile from town. Two Plantations in Bertie county, situated on Cashie river, one containing 800 acres, the other 1,000 acres, with a Fishery one mile from the landing on the plantation, and may really turn out one of the best in the State. There is upon both farms good dwellings and all necessary out houses, apple and peach orchards. All these lands are well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn and peas.

—ALSO—

one tract of land in Stanly county, N. C., adjoining Cabarrus county, 12 miles from Concord Depot, 3 miles from Rookey river and 2 miles from Barrier's Mills, containing 1,200 acres. The land is nearly all level. It is said there is plenty lime stone. This is a splendid farm for wheat, tobacco, corn, &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity for investment and seldom offered. Apply to

P. HENNEBERRY,

Feb 3-1m Windsor, N. C.

Standard and Petersburg Express copy 30 times.

FOR SALE,

5,000 NO. 11, NO. 60 AND NO. 0 PLOW POINTS and Landsides.

400 No. 11, No. 60 and No. 0 Plows.

2,000 Plow Bolts.

8,000 Bar Iron from 1-to 2 inches wide.

Jan 21-1m* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHISkey; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to

J. P. PRAIRIE & CO.,

Jan 13-tf Corner Harget and Wilmington sts.

STOLEN.

FROM MY STABLES, A BLACK MARE, WITH a star in her forehead, right shoulder sore at the lower point—when stolen had on old shoes in front badly worn, one white hind foot, good size, left eye blind and can't see very good out of the other. I will give $25 reward to any person for information so I can get her. Address me at Morrisville, Wake county, N. C. Said mare is 7 years old.

Feb 15-7t* S. C. MARCOM.

FOR HIRE.

AN ABLE-BODIED NEGRO WOMAN, WITH TWO Children. The woman has been accustomed to doing both field and house work and is an excellent field hand. I will pay fifty dollars to any person who will take her and the children for the balance of the year, if taken to the country. Apply at

PLANTER'S HOTEL,

Feb 15 3t* Raleigh, N. C.

LEATHER TO EXCHANGE FOR HIDES.

I WILL GIVE LEATHER FOR GOOD DRY HIDES. Any person wishing to make the exchange can have the chance by calling on me at my Tannery or addressing me at Gibsonville, N. C.

Feb 15 2w D. P. FOUST.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and off the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SIFFORD, Whitesville, N. C. Feb 13-tf

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

PERSONS WISHING TO PURCHASE PLOWS OF the People's Factory, will address Mr. H. L. Owen, Hillsboro', N. C., who has charge of that department of our business at present. For points, land sides, &c., and all other things that we manufacture, address the proprietors.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,

Feb 10-1w Hillsboro', N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

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MILITARY NOTICES.

Enrolling Office, 5th Cong. District. N. C.
OXFORD, January 27th 1863.

IN OBEDIENCE TO GENERAL ORDERS, NO 1, Commandant of Conscripts, Raleigh, January 20th, 1864. Militia and County Enrolling Officers, will notify all white males known between the ages of 18 and 45, within the limits of their respective regiments, to report at their county seats of their respective counties at the following times and places, for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Examining Board. This call embraces all white males between the ages of 18 and 45, whether previously exempted or not.

All those persons residing within the limits of the 40th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Franklin county, will report at Louisburg, on the 20th, 22d, 23d and 24 days of February 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 32d Regiment N. C. Militia, Nash county, will report at Nashville, on the 26th 27th, and 29th days of February and the first days of March, 1864

All those residing within the limits of the 37th Regiment N. C. Militia, Warren county will report at Warrenton on the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 42d Regiment, N. C. Militia, Granville county, will report at Oxford, on the 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 43d Regiment N. C Militia, Granville county, will report at Oxford, on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 46th Regiment N. C. Militia, Orange county, will report at Hillsboro', on the 22d, 23th, 24th and 25th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 45th Regiment N. C. Militia, Orange county, will report at Hillsboro' on the 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 38th Regiment N. C. Militia, will report at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 39th Regiment N. C. Militia, Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 6th, 7th 8th and 9th days of April 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 118th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 15th days of April, 1864.

THOMAS TIBBS,
Ass't Surg., Chm'n & Ex. Board.
H. C. HERNDON, M.D.
W. H. DAVIS, M. D.

A. LANDIS,
Enrolling Officer, 5th Cong. District. Feb 1-2w
Confederate copy.

Enrolling Office, 3d Congressional Dist.,
GOLDSBORO', N. C. January, 29th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CHAIRMAN EXAMINING Board of this District, hereby appoints the following days and places for the examination of Conscripts, in the following counties:

21st Regiment N. C. Militia, Jacksonville Onslow, February, 20, 22, 23, 24.

26th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Kenansville, Duplin, Feb. 25, 27, 29 and March 1st.

24th Regiment N. C. Militia, Clinton, Sampson, March 3, 4, 5, 7.

25th Regiment N. C. Militia, Clinton, Sampson, March 8, 9, 10, 11.

117th Regiment N. C. Militia, Smithfield, Johnston, March 14, 15, 16, 17.

41st Regiment N. C. Militia, Smithfield, Johnston, March 18, 19, 21, 22.

27th Regiment N. C. Militia, Goldsboro', Wayne, March 24, 25, 26, 28.

28th Regiment N. C. Militia, Goldsboro', March, 29, 30, 31, April 1st.

19th Regiment N. C. Militia, Shady Grove, Jones, April 4, 5, 6, 7.

SAM'L. R. BIXEY,
Surgeon, P. A. C. S., Chairman Ex. Board.

Chief Enrolling Office, 3d Cong. Dist.,
GOLDSBORO', January 29th, 1864.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, Enrolling Officers will enrol all white males between the ages of 18 and 45, (whether previously exempted or not,) within the limits of their respective commands, and order them to appear at the above times and places, in order that their claims to exemption may be examined.

In accordance with paragraph VIII, General Orders No. 3 A. & I. G. O., all exemptions heretofore granted will be revised, and when found to have been improperly granted, revoked.

Any person who fails to report at the time appointed, will, unless satisfactory proof to the contrary can be shown, be considered as having no claims to exemption, and treated accordingly.

Attention of the county Enrolling Officers is respectfully invited to General Orders No. 1, Adjutant General's Office, N. C., which orders officers of the Home Guard to assist in arresting deserters. Their attention is also called to paragraph II, General Orders No 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, which requires that not more than one-fourth of each Militia Regiment shall be ordered to report at the rendezvous on each day.

J. A. BARNETT,
Capt. & Chief Enrolling Officer
Feb 1-3w 3d Cong. Dist.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address.

J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. E.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OR MORE TIMES, OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$3 50
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	10 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	28 50
Four days	6 50	One month	35 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General
John P H Rose, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice ..William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan, Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates Hoskins; 2d Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W S Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; Eldridge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis, of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH!

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Longee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. L. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS AT RALEIGH

North Carolina Rail Road.

Mail train going East—arrives at 9:40 a m, leaves at 10:10 a m.

Going West—arrives at 12 night, leaves at 1 night.

Accommodation train going East—arrives at 11 night, leaves 12:5 night.

Going West—arrives at 12:30 p m, leaves 1:20 p m

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Mail train going North—leaves at 11 a m, arrives at 10 night.

Accommodation train going North—arrives at 12:45 a m, leaves 1:30 night.

PLOWS FOR BARTER—IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS A LOT OF SUPERIOR Plows well adapted to the low counties of North Carolina, which he will exchange for corn, bacon and lard, the two last articles preferred—at old prices for plows and the articles named.

Refers to Connell Watson, a scientific and good farmer, who is now using the plows with great satisfaction.

The corn, bacon or lard must be delivered at Hillsboro and the subscriber will deliver the plows at any point on the Railroad. Plow points furnished when desired.

Jan 29-3w H. L. OWEN.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, 1864.

Dr. Hoge's Lectures.

As will be seen from an advertisement in another column, Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D. D., of Richmond, Va., will deliver two Lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association in the Commons Hall on next Thursday and Friday nights. His subject will be his observations in Europe, during a recent sojourn there of some months, and we would advise all who wish to enjoy a rich intellectual treat to attend. The Richmond and Petersburg papers speak in glowing terms of the lectures recently delivered in those cities. The proceeds of both lectures will be applied to the benefit of the poor of this city, and this fact of itself should secure a large attendance. We would advise all who wish to attend to procure tickets at the bookstores in order to avoid the inconvenience arising from purchasing tickets at the door.

The War in Mississippi.

We have nothing additional from Mississippi. The telegraph is silent and Gen. Polk is dumb as an oyster. He has fallen back from Jackson and the enemy are advancing. We hope for the best, but are prepared to hear of disaster in the West. The Mobile *Register*, of the 10th, says:

"The telegraph is dumb from the Mississippi front, while Rumor wags her thousand tongues with redoubled energy. We can only speak with the tongues of this veracious dame, and draw our own conclusions. The best report is that the Yankees are in force this side of Brandon—the force ranging from twenty to fifty thousand. Our army is at Moreton, facing the foe. Forrest has joined Lee, and the two have gone to the enemy's rear. None agree as to the purposes of the enemy. Some think his object is the Ohio Road and Meridian. Others, to march over to Selma, and others to Mobile. One officer, down by the morning's train, says there is no very great excitement at Meridian. Another states that Breckinridge's division had joined our forces at Morton, and the whole now advancing on the enemy. Meantime, there are some signs of excitement in the transportation department of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, the superintendent, Col. Fleming, having been summoned by telegraph, and left in a locomotive at 9 o'clock last night. The reader must sift these rumors for himself.

The army under Gen. Polk, though not the largest is of the best veteran material, and is in fine spirits. If handled right, it ought to stop this advance. We hope to get something more reliable this afternoon.

LIVING IN SAVANNAH.—We should suppose that there was an abundance of everything in the great grain growing, meat raising State of Georgia, but such seems not to be the fact. The Savannah *Republican* appeals to the country people for help for that almost starving city. That paper says:

Our city market, by dint of scarcity and high prices, has brought us almost to the starvation point. The supply of provisions brought to it daily is not sufficient to feed a tenth of the population, and how a large number of them live is a mystery. Beef sells at $1 25, pork and mutton at $1 50, and very little of either in market; sweet potatoes retail at the rate of $16 per bushel; a bunch of turnips costing 50 cts. is not more than sufficient for a single man; turkeys range from $15 to $20, and chickens from $8 to $10; flour at $140, and corn meal and grits seldom to be had at any price.

We are aware that matters are worse in other places that we know but that is little consolation to us. What is to become of the country if Congress do a not hurry up its financial measures and come to the relief of the people?

The military order requiring non-combatants and persons over 45 or under 18, to get passports to travel on the cars, has been abolished at Atlanta.—Would it not be well to abolish it everywhere? Why should an old man, beyond the military age, or a boy under it, get a passport every time they travel from one railroad wood-yard to another? As applied to men in the army, or those subject to military duty, it is all right and proper, but a man not subject to military duty should be allowed to travel without a "pass."

THE PENINSULA.—The dispatches and rumors of Sunday last don't amount to much, as far as the advance by the Peninsula was concerned. The *Dispatch* of Monday says:

On Saturday last the city was again rife with the report that the enemy in force were advancing towards Richmond by the Peninsula route. This rumor has been so often given to the public, that it now fails to excite interest. The last report had its foundation in the fact that a small body of Yankee cavalry was at Burnt Ordinary on Friday. They did not, however, venture beyond that point.

GOV. VANCE.—The Iredell *Express* of this week says:

We learn upon what we consider good authority, that Gov. Vance, having accepted an invitation to visit Wilkesboro' next week, will, on his way through this place, address the people next Saturday. Upon what topic we have not learned, but suppose that question which now absorbs the attention of our people—the Country.

INCIDENT OF THE NEWBERN EXPEDITION.—A correspondent of the *Appeal*, who was with the Newbern expedition, in a letter from Kinston, says:

Whilst encamped and near the line of battle, a rather amusing incident occurred. Provisions becoming scarce our commissariat concluded to infringe upon the larder of a wealthy farmer close by. He took charge of an old out-house which was supposed to contain only a few barrels of mess pork, beans and trinkets of small value. He, the commissary, having apparently taken everything of value to him, told the boys to help themselves to a few scattered pig feet, (of which we got a few ourselves) peas, etc., which we done readily. During the ramble some one kicked over a large cigar box in the corner full of silver; yes, the veritable shining stuff. The cry was given—silver!—and such grabbling and scuffling for it can only be realized by an eye witness. For our part, thinking it merely a ruse, we retired with our pigs feet, whilst others soon followed in our wake with hands full of quarters, dimes and shining half dollars. We attribute our not getting any of the shining stuff all to the unlucky star that hovers over our birth lay.

We publish to-day, as an advertisement, a letter from beyond the Chowan, in defence of the "Perquimons Rangers." We know nothing of the merits of the controversy and are not willing to be considered a party to it.

Some fifty of the officers that recently escaped from the Libby prison, have been recaptured and returned to their former quarters.

Congress and the Press.

As the present Confederate Congress will be defunct after this day, it is useless to lecture it with any hope of working reformation, but that our readers and the public may know in what estimation it is held we copy the following articles from our exchanges:

[From the Petersburg Express.]

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

We are sorry to learn from inklings of the Richmond press that a proposition is being under the serious consideration of Congress for suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. We cannot, under existing circumstances, approve of such a movement on the part of the government. With all the lights before us we see no necessity for it—at all events not such a necessity as would begin to warrant a measure which is associated in the minds of the people only with tyranny. It is true that Congress has the constitutional power to suspend the writ in a certain contingency, but that contingency no more exists now than it has existed ever since the war commenced. We do not believe that the condition of the country requires this resort to the *extrema remedia* provided by the organic law for the case in point, any more than it did twelve months ago, if as much. Power is always stealing from the many to the few, and it has rarely, if ever, been the case that rights surrendered by a people to their government, have been returned, or recovered by them. The representatives in our legislative bodies are charged with the protection of the public liberty—and it is a sacred duty which they owe to their constituents, the people, to watch over and defend their civil rights, especially at a time when it is so easy for government, under the plea of "military necessity," to encroach upon and demolish those rights. War is a great demoralizer as well of government as of the people, and we have witnessed enough of its effects in this way since the first year of the hostilities now going on, to satisfy us fully of the truth of the opinion just expressed. The tendency of arms is to silence laws and we have seen it sufficiently illustrated on the side of both belligerents during this war. Lincoln has entirely crushed out the constitution which he was sworn to support, and judicial tribunals have been well nigh shorn of all their functions in his dominions. He has reduced his people to absolute subjugation to his will, and his decree, in the shape of Proclamations or enactments dictated by himself to a subservient Congress, are pretty much the supreme law of his land.

We wish to see no such dictatorial strides over our Constitution and laws. We are freemen fighting in defence of our freedom, one of the main pillars of which is the great writ of *habeas corpus*. It is very true that if the enemy were to succeed in subjugating us, our liberty, as well as our property, and everything else that makes life worth enjoying, would be gone. It is equally true that if the danger of so calamitous a result was actually so imminent as to demand the temporary suspension of our civil rights in order to avert the danger and secure ourselves against the threatened doom, we would not hesitate to make the sacrifice, upon the stipulated condition that what we thus yielded to a pressing emergency, should be restored to us as soon as our deliverance was accomplished. But, as we have said, we recognize in the present aspect of our affairs no necessity for any resort to desperate expedients—and these propositions, and discussions in Congress which are designed to unitiply Executive powers, and to lessen Executive responsibilities, should be jealously watched by the people and the press, to the end that, whilst the success of our cause and the safety of the republic were attentively provided for in every proper way, the Constitution and the laws should be maintained. The President has every granted power that is requisite to enable him to prosecute the war. He has the power to call upon every white mail citizen between the ages of 18 and 45, to shoulder his musket. He has the power at this very time to strengthen the army by the addition of at least one hundred thousand soldiers, whose names are on the rolls but who are absent without leave from the camps. Why does he not have this host of recreants hunted up and ferreted out from their hiding places and remanded to the ranks? If this were done, there would be very little if any need for a further call for men—and there would be no occasion for stirring up popular discontent by such a harsh interference with the tribunals of justice, as a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

[From the Atlanta Confederacy.]

REPRESENTATIVE WISEACRES.

A parting word and fond farewell greeting to that portion of the "assembled wisdom" of the Confederacy, which constitutes the House of Representatives at the capitol. We desire to enter, not a protest, but a commentary, upon the recent action of these servants of the people, upon "the Military Bill," about which the Confederate Press has been much exercised. The principal amendment to the Senate Bill, if it is correctly reported by the Congressional telegraphic reporter, provides that "one editor is allowed to each newspaper established on or before the 11th of October, 1862, and published regularly since, who was editor or owner at that time, and who is a practical printer."

We pass over all other considerations to come to this one—the most important of the bill, as passed, to the people, to the country, and to the cause. We insist that it is no part of our design to endeavor to influence the action of Congress in the matter of Press exemptions. We have had our say on that question, and dismiss it finally. As to whether the Press is restricted, in any way, or altogether suppressed, is a subject in which the free people of this country are far more interested than the individuals who conduct the newspapers, and hold the lamps which light the advance of its citizens along the dark paths of revolution. So far as editors and printers are concerned, there are very few in the South who have not their severe experience in the tented field in this war. We take it they have had, and still have, as much "stomach for the fight" as any of their fellow-citizens, and especially those in Congress assembled. If they have accepted as their part of the duties of this struggle the pursuit of their legitimate trades and professions, it is no evidence that they are all cowards and shirkers; and if they were, they could not be considered a very valuable acquisition to our musket-bearing ranks in the field. If it is the desire of the people of the Confederate States, civil or military, that there shall be no newspapers at all, in the land, in God's name, then, let their un-inked reams be converted into gun-wads and their types into Minnie balls; and let us fight it out blind-fold. We can assure the honorable Members of Congress, the members of the Press will be much less affected by such a decision, than the commonwealth at large. The question rests with the people and their representatives; any farther protest or remonstrance of the journalists of the country would be sacrificial to self-respect and to the honor and dignity of a profession and fraternity as useful and as honorable as that of the successful political occupants of cushioned chairs in the Congressional halls of Richmond. We have arrived at that condition of sublime indifference to the action of the present Congress that we scarcely ever waste valuable time over their proceedings. Affairs of more vital import command our attention. No matter what disposal is made of this bill, or how it may be subsequently re-amended by the Senate—the present House of Representatives, at least, have damned themselves with an immortality upon it, and have unveiled themselves from their absurd council of secrecy to an astonished people, an assemblage of the most consummate blowns that were ever balloted into power.

Gen. Cass is said to be very feeble and is not expected to live long. He is in his 81st year.

We Simply Desire Justice.

"He who steals my purse, steals trash,
'Twas mine,—'tis his and has been slave to thousands:
But he who robs me of my *good name*,
Takes from me that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed."

The people East of the Chowan river, in North Carolina, have been robbed of their good name.

There are rumors that we are looked upon as disloyal in sentiment, debased in opinion, and sympathizers and associates in trade, commerce, &c., with the enemies of our common country.

There is a class of our citizens styled Rangers, men who have *tried* to defend themselves and their fellow citizens from the raids and depredations of our enemies, who have received no credit for their exertions, not even the sympathies of our fellow citizens of the Old North State, who happen to be where they know nothing of our sufferings, and understand not our circumstances.

The said Rangers are charged with mutiny and rebellion, if they refuse to go across the Chowan river and give up their families and homes to the tender mercies of our enemies, rapine, pillage and starvation, after they were enlisted, organized and mustered in the service of the State for the defence of this country *specially*.

After an impartial investigation and a plain and candid statement of facts, we leave the conclusion of the whole matter to the good sense of our fellow-citizens, to draw their conclusions, and simply ask, "let justice be done."

The Rangers of Perquimons county were raised upon a commission granted by Gov. Vance, in these words: "Capt. Myers has permission to raise a Company of Infantry for State defence in Perquimons county."

The circumstances which prompted the members of the company to unite themselves for their common defence were, the presence of the *Buffaloes*, who at that time were raiding and plundering this county at will, and arresting and depressing the people, whenever and wherever they chose. The company did not design, nor was it contemplated to carry the company beyond the Chowan river, or in the regular service. We were within the enemy's lines and we asked the protection and aid of our State Government and it was readily granted by Gov. Vance. At the same time we had the assurance from our Representative in Congress, "that the Government would aid us to the extent of its power, by arms, &c., if we chose to go in its service under the bill creating 'Partizan Rangers,'"—and the written assurance of the Secretary of War, Richmond, "that conscripts could join State corps within the enemy's lines, but when those lines were withdrawn and the Conscript Act could be enforced, they would be conscripted like the other citizens of the South."

The question was asked the Governor, in the presence of several gentlemen, what we were to receive for our services, and he replied the same as the other troops.

The company received arms and ammunition, but before it could operate against the Buffaloes, Lemstreet's diversion at Suffolk, to obtain our corn fodder and meat, drove them away. We then defended ourselves, from the raids of the enemy's cavalry, &c.

It was not very long before the Government disregarding the terms upon which we were raised, issued an order for the companies in here, to report for duty to the 42d regiment then at Hamilton on the Roanoke.

Such a direct violation of our contract on the part of the Government was too gross and unmistakable; we could not obey the order—we were not enlisted for such service, and not deeming ourselves regular troops we could not see the right, according to our understanding of the matter, to order us from our *special locality*. When the Government pledges its faith to sustain a contract, it is plain that like individuals, it is bound to observe its agreements. The opinion was asked Col. Jas. W. Hinton, who was then at Murfreesboro', if he thought it was right to obey such an order, and after showing him the commission for raising the company, he replied that the company was raised for service in Perquimons county; and that his opinion as a man and a friend—not an officer, was, that he should not regard the order. He stated furthermore, privately, to a member of the company, that he thought it most outrageous, and he should write the Governor immediately and try to get the order revoked. The company followed his views, and did not regard as indeed they were not prepared to regard, the order.

The Legislature soon after, through the influence of Major Bagley and others, friends of this section of country, passed an act providing for the 66th Regt N. C. Forces, according to an agreement with the Confederate government, and allowed the Governor to appoint Jas. W. Hinton Colonel of said regiment. The terms upon which this regiment was to be raised and organized was upon the authority of Major Bigley, who, if we mistake not, offered the bill in the Legislature, upon a positive assurance from the State and Confederate Authorities, for *special service* and *local* defence in the State.

Now we ask any candid man—what does *special and local* mean? Does *special* mean general—all over the State? and does *local* mean anywhere and everywhere? According to our ignorance (?) perhaps, of terms and words and constructions to be placed upon them, we were blind enough to suppose that special and local meant some *particular* locality. Acting under that belief we listened to the remarks of Col. Hinton, made in Hertford, when he came over and took command of the regiment, and were assured by him that the regiment was to be raised *specially* for the defence of the people east of the Chowan river. The captain of our company asked Col. Hinton to state to the company what was the design of raising a regiment in this part of the country. That our company was dissatisfied and fearful that the attempt would be made, after we were organized and drilled, to carry us over the Chowan and turn us over to the Confederate service. And Col. Hinton, to convince us that no such design was contemplated, calmly and deliberately assured us that he had the assurance of Governor Vance and the Confederate authorities, that we would not be carried, or attempt to be carried, over the Chowan. That we were raised to do service east of the Chowan, and that sooner than attempt to deceive the people in here—sooner than be a party to such a fraud, he would resign his commission. He at the same time said that the Governor would expect us, in the event of the railroad's being threatened, to cross the Chowan *temporarily* and defend the road, and as soon as the enemy left, the necessity for our being over there ceasing, we would be sent back over here. That his interest was identical with ours; he wished to be identified with the people; that his determination was to defend us from our enemy to the best of his abilities, and he hoped to accomplish much, &c. Several of our fellow citizens heard his remarks and could testify as to the substance of what we state. He also assured our citizens everywhere over here, that his object was not to distress this people; that he would arrange it so as not to keep them from neglecting their business, &c. Our company, upon the faith of these pledges, and others of a similar nature, expressed to them in the woods, when we were mustered by Major Bagley, consented to be mustered in the 66th Regiment North Carolina Forces, with the express understanding and assurance from Col. Hinton that we were to do service *specially* east of the Chowan river. We had refused to receive any pay, bounty or clothing up to that time, though we had been doing service for nearly six months. Clothing had been drawn for forty men but left near Murfreesboro until after that muster. Our company did not like to go in camp, because we had never seen any necessity for it—the nature of our service being such that we found it impossible, and such was our mode of fighting that we did not require the regular drill of the soldier. We, however, obeyed his order, because he assured us it was necessary to make us more efficient to drill and organize as a regiment. Soon after we went in camp we were ordered to conscribe the county, which order we readily obeyed. We were then ordered to change our camp from our secure place in the woods and go out upon the road, where we could be easily driven out by a superior force and our quarters burnt. Some of our men refused to obey that order, but they were always at their post when we attacked the enemy at Hertford or elsewhere.

After our company had built winter quarters, the armed negroes of the enemy appeared in the lower counties, devastating and plundering. Our Lieutenant Colonel, E. C. Yellowley, finding it impracticable to stay out in the road, in our new camps, ordered the battallion, after holding a council of war, each company to its old quarters in the woods. Col. Hinton came over the river to attack the negroes, and, though Lieutenant Colonel Yellowley, told us he did not order us across the Chowan, but thought it best for us to go over there. That we would be safer, and he left it to our choice either to go over or give up our arms, &c. Lieutenant Colonel Yellowley called our company in line just a few days before he left here, and told us he did not order us across the river, nor would they be compelled to go; that he thought it best and safest for the company to go; that if caught by the enemy they would have to suffer, &c., and that all who did not go over would have to give up their arms, and the captains would be held responsible for the arms, &c. Capt. Myers gave his company a few days to decide. He then told them what had been said before, and that he would go with the company if they so decided, though he was not prepared to go, and that if any did not go he should secure their arms and send them, according to instructions. He accordingly, upon the company's preferring to stay, received and sent their arms over the river. What more could he do? He at the same time, deeming it proper, sent, through Col. Hinton, his resignation, which resignation he received a few days after, endorsed "the application of an officer to resign his commission cannot be received while he maintains a mutinous and rebellious attitude to the government." He has never been able to conceive why he should be styled mutinous and rebellious, unless it is for obeying the instructions of his commanding officer, which he received just before he left this side of the Chowan,—"to send the arms of all who did not choose to go,"—and he had not received any orders to report at Head-quarters. It was not long, however, before he received a peremptory order "to report with his company, arms, &c., at Murfreesboro, any officer or soldier failing to report in a limited time, to be punished to the full extent of the law."

We have given a full and truthful account of the raising and organizing of the Rangers of Perquimans county, and east of the Chowan. Now, we ask a candid public—an inquest of our fellow-citizens—is it just and right that we should be branded with the epithets of mutinous and rebellious for doing that which in our humble opinion we deem to be right. Could we do otherwise than refuse to obey a man who, after pledging his honor in the strongest terms that we were not to go west of the Chowan—that there was no intention on the part of the government to deceive us and force us to go beyond certain *special* limits—who, nevertheless, disregarded his pledges and assurances, without any cause whatever, brands us as deserters and traitors *before* he has issued any orders for us to report west of the Chowan? Does it not strike any man of common sense that the necessity of our doing service east of the Chowan ceasing, that according to the terms upon which we were raised, are we not released from our obligations to remain in the service of the State—are we not virtually disbanded, having given up our arms according to the advice of the officer placed in command of us, and ought we not to be lawfully disbanded and allowed the privilege of our fellow-conscripts to choose any branch of service we may see fit in the Confederate army? Ought we not to be allowed the same privilege we grant our slaves, to choose our own masters whom we wish to serve? Why is it we are branded as disloyal, deserters, Union-loving, because we demand justice and right?

Major Wm. H. Bagley, a high toned man, who held the position of Major in the Regiment, knowing our rights and the circumstances under which we were raised for if we mistake not he offered the bill in the Legislature to raise the Regiment, raised his voice against the recent attempt in the Legislature to place us in the Confederate service. Mr. Bagley said, (we quote from the published report of the proceedings,) he knew "that they (we) were raised upon a positive assurance from the State and Confederate authorities that they (we) were to be retained in the service of the State, and for special service and local defence in the State; and the passage of the resolutions would be a gross violation of faith on the part of the State Government. The people left to themselves had patriotically organized without the assistance of the Confederate government, to resist and defeat the enemy; and now when they have just organized in such a way as to more effectually accomplish the object, it was proposed to transfer them to the Confederate service.—The passage of the resolutions would be grossly unjust and tantamount to disbanding the organization." Here is good authority as to the object of our organization, and also an attempt on the part of the State Government to commit "a gross violation of faith" with us.

And to further show that there are some men of principle and honor in our State yet left, we understand that upon being ordered to come in here and order us west of the Chowan, Major Bagley, after protesting against the injustice and wrong of the measure, refused to obey the order and resigned his commission rather than attempt to oppress a free and patriotic people. If it is tantamount to disbanding us to place us in the Confederate service, for that was not the understanding when we were raised, is it not equally tantamount and a *virtual* disbanding when the attempt is made, by the officer in command of us, to commit a greater violation of faith by ordering us beyond the Chowan and threatening, as a penalty for our failure to report, the extreme penalty of the law, when *that* certainly was not the understanding when we were raised, and when we listened to Hinton's eloquence in Hertford and elsewhere? What law then have we violated, of what have we been guilty, that we should be branded with the infamous and groundless charge of being mutinous and rebellious? From whom have we deserted that, upon our failure to report at Col. Hinton's headquarters which are now at Murfreesboro', but when he was here he said were to be with us so that he might share our dangers and assist us to beat back the foe, we should suffer to the full extent of the law? Ah! fellow citizens, whoever of you may take the trouble to read our statement of facts, whoever of you that will give us a candid hearing, and love the truth, come from where it may, we are satisfied of your decision if you but do us simple justice. Place yourselves in our circumstances, attempt to defend yourselves from plunder, rapine and insult of a merciless foe, unaided by our common country, who, unwilling to risk the general welfare to save a few, did not afford you any assistance or protection, but were willing to draw largely upon your supplies, needed now by our people, and the money received for it depreciated so enormously that it is scarcely valued; yet the ready and fair promises of your State authorities, perhaps well meaning at the time, but alas! so soon changed to assist and protect you in your endeavors and assure you no attempt will be made to take you from your *special and local* defence of your homes and firesides. Be mustered with such assurances—flattered and praised for your loyalty and patriotism—receive arms, pay, clothing, &c., for services rendered and to be rendered. Let the most outrageous event of the war, the most unchristian, uncharitable "military necessity," but *philantrophic, loving, holy* christian, (?) authorized by the enlightened sentiment of the moral world, smiled at, rejoiced in by a *great* and religious, God-fearing and serving people, (?) a people who look upon us as heathens and themselves as saints—perfection. I mean arming the negroes of the South and turning them loose upon a people who were once fellow-citizens of Washington and are now striving for the same cause he struggled for and obtained—liberty and freedom of thought, speech and action—for the rights guaranteed and established in the Constitution he helped to frame—the right to hold slaves. I say, let the enemy appear with armed and desperate and cowardly negroes—fiends in human shape—depraved in all that renders our noble nature high-minded and generous, who, like the rabble of the French Revolution of '48, smelt blood—revel in it, feast on it—and then be not satisfied. Let them burn your houses, steal your worldly goods, carry your slaves away, even take an innocent and lovely woman and insult and maltreat and carry her away a *prisoner* and consign her to a fate which shall be meted out to prisoners taken from that black crowd of ruffians—more properly fiends. Let your commanding officers tell you it is safest and best for you to leave your homes, your *special locality*—they *advise*, (mark,) do not *order* you to go across the limits you have been mustered to stay in. See the authorities prepare to receive you by proposing to turn you over to the Confederate service, which you could have joined long before, when within the enemies lines, but good souls, you thought it best to try to protect home and friends, and that proposal defeated by patriotic and high minded gentlemen. You prefer to lay down your arms to save your friends from the visits of that black crowd of fiends incarnate, and claim for yourselves the right to be disbanded and allowed to choose some other field where you can best serve your country. You are charged as mutinous and rebellious by your commanding officer even before you receive his order to report at his headquarters. It is even said to him that he declared, to a citizen or citizens, of Elizabeth City, that he was under obligations to Gen Butler, the man who warred upon innocent women and children and is an outlaw by our government; was much obliged to him for sending that raid of fiends to *drive out* the Rangers, for that was what he had been trying to do for some time—You are then on the stock of that peremtorily ordered to report at his headquarters within a given time or be punished to the full extent of the law.

Now, fellow citizens, would you like to be treated in this way? Would you like to be deceived and trifled with? *Would you go* out and leave your families to suffer, for your slaves are gone, and who is to feed them? Would you report to a man, who declares that he is *glad* that a crowd of *Dante's fiends*, (that man who describes hell,) had appeared and burnt and devastated your peaceful homes, to *drive* you out under him? Can you condemn us for not doing so, when such an expression *if true*, and it is reported by a gentleman of respectability in Elizabeth City, betrays a malignity of which we did not think any one in the South could be guilty? We are men like yourselves; we have feelings akin to yours; we have some little knowledge of what is right and wrong and honest; we are your fellow-citizens of the Old North State, and her honor and cause is perhaps as dear to us as those who defame and slander us; we are not guilty of the charges; we have obeyed all lawful orders; tried to discharge our duty and claim to have seen some little service since we took up arms in self defence—at the same time we thought we were serving our common cause. We know our rights, nor only so, but dare to maintain them, and like Patrick Henry, on the floor of the Virginia Legislature, when denouncing the wrongs inflicted upon a free people—if it be treason to maintain our rights let those who have inflicted these wrongs upon us make the most of it. For we are a free people never having been slaves to any man; and we are willing to leave our cause in the hands of our fellow-citizens, satisfied, that their good common sense will render what we ask in the opinion of an impartial public, simply *justice*.

Feb 17-1t. PERQUIMONS RANGERS.

ENROLLING NEGROES.—The *Enquirer* says:

A letter received in this city from Gloucester county, Virginia, says that the Federal cavalry scout the county continually. They have enrolled all the negroes without regard to physical ability. None of them have been carried off; but the draft is constantly looked for. This proceeding precludes all possibility of the owners of slaves sending any of their negroes South for safe-keeping.

Hon. M. R. H. Garnett, of Virginia, died recently.

SOLDIERING A PROFESSION.—The Chicago Times says:

After men have served in the field three years, I imagine that it will always prove an easier task to induce them to remain as soldiers than to return to their labors as civilians. Every one who has been with the army a year or two knows how inexpressibly the restraints of society, how dull and purposeless seem the ordinary pursuits of every day life; how one soon begins to long for the unconventional life in the tent, and the excitements and adventures of the march and the bivouac.

There is a charm in a soldier's life to which no pleasure in society can offer a commensurate compensation. After a year or two, soldiering becomes a profession, a business, a habit, and a man turns from anything else as tame and unsatisfactory.

Hereafter we shall have far less trouble to keep men in the army than to know what to do with them "when this cruel war is ended."

THE CONSCRIPTION RECRUITS.—The War Department has revoked all authorities given prior to December 1, 1863, to raise troops from men not within the lines of the enemy, or to recruit for any particular command in the field.

Recruits enlisted by authority for new companies which have not at this time seventy-two non-commissioned officers and privates, actually mustered upon the rolls, will be turned over to the Bureau of Conscription, and allowed to select any infantry company they may prefer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REV. MOSES D. HOGE, D. D., OF RICHMOND, VA.,

WILL DELIVER TWO LECTURES BEFORE THE Young Men's Christian Association on his "Observations in Europe," on Thursday and Friday evenings next, the 18th and 19th of February, in Commons Hall. The proceeds of these lectures will be applied to the benefit of the poor of this City.

Price of Admission—Single tickets $2; Lady and Gentleman $3.

Tickets to be obtained at the bookstores.

Lectures to commence at 7½ o'clock.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING UNCALLED FOR IN THE POST OFFICE at Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 16th, 1864.

The postage is two cents. Call for advertised letters and give date of list.

A
Adams, Miss Mantua
B
Bell, Miss M W
Betts, Allen
C
Carrow, Miss M M
Campbell, Mrs Christian
Cooper, Jno C
Craws, Mrs Susan
Clark, T D
D
Davis, Miss Mary M
Dodd, W
F
Ferrell, Junius
G
Gordon, Leonard
H
Hovis, Levi
Harrison, Livy
Harrell, Ed
Hanner, Robert
Howard, O & W
J
Jones, Anna (col'd)
Jones, Miss Emily
Jordon, David Z
K
King, Mrs W H 2
Knight, Wm
Kearney, Lt S H
Feb 17-1

Kennon, W H
L
Luke, Mrs Mays
M
Mannel, Miss Sarah Jane
Miller, Mrs Travius W
N
Neal, May J M
Newbould, Mot
P
Powell, C P
R
Rue, Miss Fanny
S
Sweat, Sarah
Smith, Gaston R
Scott, Miss Julia
Segrare, Mrs M S
Singletary, Capt R W
Stokes, Wm
Sadler, Master Billy
Spears, Jas D
T
Tison, Miss Fannie
W
Wiggins, Miss Malinda
Wall, Jesse
Warrack, Mo't
Williams, Miss M C B
U
"Unus"

GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

ATTEND TO THE HEAD.

SCOTT AND JIM TAKE GREAT PLEASURE IN informing the public that they have had fitted up for them a first class Barber Establishment, at the Exchange Hotel, where they are prepared to cut or curl hair, champone, dye whiskers and moustache, shave, &c.

Scott, having an experience of six years with M. E. Cook, flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction. Jim has had equal advantages in other places.

The shop will be kept clean and neat, and gentlemen may rely upon finding this a First Class Barber Shop.

Feb 17-1w SCOTT & JIM.

BALL AT KITTRELL'S.

THERE WILL BE A BALL AT THE COLLINS House, Kittrell's Depot, on Thursday evening, Feb 18th.

MANAGERS:
JOS. COOK, M. D.,
A. W. GREEN, Lieut.,
S. W. JOICE, Capt.,
E. A. DANIEL,
P. MARROW,
R. K. SPEED, M. D.,
G. W. BLACKNALL, M. D.,
JOS. S CANNON,
H. G. WILLIAMS,
H. A. JOYNER, M. D.,
A. PIERCE,
L. C. EDWARDS,
WILLIAM LITTLE, M. D

Feb 16 2t

Office Southern Express Company,
RALEIGH N. C., Feb. 13th, 1864.

MUCH COMPLAINT BEING MADE OF THE DELAYS by this Company in forwarding merchandise, I am instructed to advertise that the Rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take precedence over all others, and next in order packages forwarded by friends or Associations to officers and soldiers in the field and hospitals. The observance of this rule, together with limited facilities for transportation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others.

A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't.

Feb 16-1m

Office Southern Express Company,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 10th, 1864.

LEGAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONCERNED that persons who ship packages containing Spirits, Wines or Cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, Wines or Cordials, will not be forwarded by this Company except under special contract.

JAS. SLUTER,
Sup't and Act'g Pres't.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent, Raleigh, N. C. Feb 16-1m

$400 REWARD

FOR THE ARREST AND DELIVERY IN JAIL SO I can get them of my 2 men. WASHINGTON ROLAND, black, 6 feet high, 23 years old, has very high peaks in his forehead, weighs about 160 pounds and has a very small foot, wears No. 8 shoes, had on when he left homespun pants, Confederate jacket and a Yankee overcoat, he had also a black cloth suit, was bought in Richmond last June and was raised in Wilmington, N. C.—EDWARD, mulatto, near 6 feet high about 21 years old, bowlegged, had on ordinary homespun and blue jacket.—Both wear caps. The above named boys left the subscriber on the 28th January, and were seen at Christiansville on the 9th and had an opportunity of crossing the Roanoke river, and are supposed to be making their way to Wilmington or the Yankees.

B. C. WATKINS,
Halisboro' P. O., Chesterfield, Co., Va.

Feb 16-5toaw

PUBLIC SALE!!

FOR SALE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE RESidence of the subscriber, about four miles south of Raleigh, and near the Macedonia Meeting House, on Tuesday the 23d day of February,

Horses, Mules, Wagons, Harness for Horses and Mules, 1 Single Horse Wagon or Carryall and Harness; Plows.

Also Cows, Calves, Hogs, Shoats, and other property of various kinds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Feb 16-eo8t ANDREW MILLER.

LOST,

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, A DEED FROM J. P. Neville to Martha A. Justice; also bond to make title from same to the same. The finder will be suitably rewarded by handing them to J. J. Christopher, Esq.

Feb 16-3t* E. M. JUSTICE.